### PULPIT SKETCHES.

THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF THE CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

This society was established in 1825, under the anspices of a small colony from the first Unitarian Society, now worshipping in Fourth-ave, near Twentieth-st. It is memorable that the celebrated Dr. Channing, who was indeed the founder of this seet in New-York, preached the sermon of dedication. The building was a modest structure at Prince and Mercer sts. At that time the Rev. William Ware was pastor of the parent church. Bryant wrote the dedication hymn, and the first minister was the Rev. William Parsons afterward died in the Holy Land. In 1835, Dr. Orville Dewey, generally esteemed one of the most eloquent and admirable ministers of his connection, assumed the pasterate, which he filled with great distinction for some fourteen years. In this period the old church was burned, and after a brief sojourn at the Stuyvesant Institute, the society erected a new and somewhat imposing structure in Broadway opposite the New-York Hotel, now the site of a popular theatre. In 1849, Dr. Dewey retired and was followed by Dr. Osgood, who after a successful pastorate of twenty years, resigned in 1869 to enter the Episcopal ministry. Near the close of his pastorate the Church of the Messlah, after tarrying for a brief space at Madison-ace, and Twenty-eighth-st. finally removed to its present church in Park-ave, at the corner of Thirty-fourth-st. This property, with its costly furniture and fittings, represents an outlay of more than \$320,000. Then, at short intervals, Dr. flepworth, the Rev. Heary Powers and the Rev. William R. Alger followed, until 1879, when Robert Collyer was invited from Chicago to assume charge of a church which had come to be regarded as a foriorn hope, a sort of sinking. foundered ship ecclestastical, not without a memorable past, but, at the best, almost without a congregation

Here was a pregnant problem for solution: given an imposing church, munificently appointed and furnished, a society rich in the traditions of a ministry celebrated for exceptional eloquence, learning and all neadentle accomplishments, and at the same time a home of the representative culture of a certain aristocracy of literaare and fastidious elegance; with all this, a scattered constituency, and a disheartened remnant, without enthusiasm, the treasury unpromising and unthrifty, the outlook altogether storing and foreboding. How should the newcomer, fresh from Chicago and border life with its rudeness and crudities, last in such a sequence of pastorates, snatch the prize, success, from such entanglements! Robert Collyer when he came was fifty-six years old, a time of life when prudent men keep of experiment and doubtful adventure and stick to well beaten paths. Besides he is a plain wayfaring man, sucolic, redolent of simple, unpretending, rustic associations and antecedents; nothing of the courtier, without varnish or polish of conventional hearing; frank and dangerously candid as a child, fearless and hopeful withal; lively, wide-awake wine for this somewhat dainty, risky old-time bottle! But the bottle and the wine get on wondrously together; and, metaphor aside, Robert Collyer's pastorate over the Church of the Messian, after long years of vicissitude and disaster, brings a steady inflowing current of prosperity.

INFLUENCES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD, Every biography is richly worth knowing, for the of all reasons, whether of a simple or distinguished life. Robert Collyer's when wisely written will read freshly for many generations to come and stir the hearts of both old and young of all conditions. Such exceptional ex-perionees break the monotony now and then, but not of ten enough to glut the market and so dull the hunger for them. Here he is at sixty, unique, standing at the full meridian of a rich reputation, beaten out on the anvil of toil and experience, with his own hands, day and year in and out; his sayings nestling in the hearts of a widely scattered constituency, his essays made welcome alike in the cottage of the laborer and artison and in the libraries of the learned and cultured; a rich, glowing aftermath all the while fellowing his reaping: flourishing beautifully, not as a graft or exotic, but firmly and mode-tly on his own roothold in life. The peer of the foremost orators, wisest thinkers, best citizens, yet he owes little or nothing to schools, academies, colleges, seminaries, for lds growth and advancement. His undergraduateship was passed in the dall drudgery of the factory, beginning at his eighth year, -at the forge and smithy, over hi anvil: when, without the formality of examinations. uas and graduation, he one day doffed his leathern apron and slepped into a certain Unitarian pulpit in ago. For many years before, while plying his sturdy eraft uninterruptedly, he had exercised the gratuitous and informal ministry of a local preacher among the Methodists, wherever the fires of his smithy happened to be kindled. Soon he occame known as a delightful essayist, an eutspoken, resolute humanitarian and a faseduating preacher, throughout England as well as

He was born in the little hamlet of Keighly, in Yorkshire, in the North of England, in 1823, of poor but es timable parentage. His inheritance would seem mean enough to most men; but it was no inconsiderable capital esting to the case of 79, and has just completed a course of two est, blameless heredity; a superb constitution; a great, years' service in one of the leading New-York hospitals. loving, trustful, hopeful, joyous heart; a strong, well-noised, quick intelligence; a susceptibility for the finest polish in the sturdy granite of his character, and an inordinate hunger for knowledge, nature, the becatiful, for sound, noble fellowship; and withal a spirit of tireless industry and an outreaching of sympathy and good will for his fellow-creatures. On such an outilt a youth can hardly go wrong, or live unthriftily. He devoured books, in his few hours of rest, and he inwardly digested and assimilated their best nutriment. An artist's eye gave him the secret and intimacy of the landscape, and nature became his tutor. Always delur, he kept clear of unwholesome congestion of scutiment and aimless think ing. Manhood, manfiness, endurance, opportunity, t finely erdered home-life, a steady pressure of magnifi cent health, were surely enough with all the rest to stock him for his opening career. The growth of such a life is hidden from analysis. It will never get set down in tables and statistics of learned societies. Thousands start equally well, and better off, at the outset, but make

and havec of life after all. CONFIDENCES TO HIS PROPER. His growth starts primarily from this heart-life. His sthical dispositions therefore are robust and stalwart, and they are sound and whole some, for his moral inter tions are profoundly religious. He approaches his min istry from this direction, therefore, and books, philo phy, speculation, metaphysics, hold a poor second place in his properties. Not that his intelligence is thin or un-On the contrary, it flashes steadily through his periods with a fine upper radiance in which the greater minds find illumination. But love, human yet spiritual-ized from a divine worship and culture, serves his best and readlest purposes. To the technical critic he sermons and hayllic essays-as in his book, "Nature and Life "-are a mystery, amorphous, insoluble. They sub mit neither to analysis nor classification. To the pedantic, routine theologian, the preacher is erratic, a wande ing comet out of orbit-an alien from the great schools and trusted precedents of homileties. In short, they ould tell you that his sermons are not sermons at all, nothing better than irrepressible, ingenuous confidences from one man to his neighbors. And unwittingly they here touch the secret of his fascination; for when Robert Collyer opens his lips, all men knew that confidences, out from the innermost depths of his brave, sweet life, are coming, with no reservation, fresh, simple, helpful, cheering, toucked with a hely reverence and a fine wisof men and life, at one and the same time; and the people feed on such confidences, finding it wonderfully invigorating and restful. Perhaps something of this out-landish method of pulpit homileties would not be amiss in places where sterile, chilly, cheeriess, brain-workthought-spinning-benumbs the people and scatters them to the by-ways and fields to consider the lilies and other unordained preachers. Unlike a certain Apostic who, when the great sheet in vision was let down before him with its teeming contrarieties of life, turned disgusted away, Robert Collyer finds all life wholesome, edifying and of unfalling interest. Unconscious of a theology and its sapless formularies, his messages put on flesh and blood, and so hide the implicit theology which articulates them. He is a radical in that he subordinates all theories and systems and purposes resolutely to the best and immediate good of the people. But he is not only not a

ture, but too often the freshness and spontaneity of the noblest natures suffer irreparable loss while undergoing the reflaing and polishing processes. PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF THE PREACHER.

destructive, but rather a busy, unresting builder-up of

sounder hearts, better homes, happier lives. To him the

only value of a doctrine or rite lies in the use he can

make of it. These that he cannot turn to account he lays

aside, not scornfully or rudely, but simply because they

are not fitted to his hand, and he must therefore try others. There is a conceivable ideal of such a life plus

the discipline and elegant equipment of university cul-

Robert Collyer is anywhere an interesting and delightful personality. He walks up the pulpit steps and approaches the desk with a firm, clastic step, and a stima lating muscular alacrity which breeds confidence in his

full of light, and nobly overbrowed. The forehead is high, broad, and must gladden the eye of a phrenologist or physiognomist. Heavy masses of well-bleached hair fall from his brow and temples, back, well down to his shoulders. His voice is deep, with a mellow resonan lifting to the tenor register in the heat of delivery.

He reads his sermons and produces one every week; and through them rustles and ripples a summery sheen of joy and guadness which seems unconscious and irrepressible. It is something purer and sweeter than merriment, for he never plays the mountebank. He dearly loves old times, places, friends; revisits the old English handet every few years, hunts up the surviving companions of his 'prentice days, and the few surviving eronies of his parents; keeps the old fellowships alive, and in his reception-room in one corner lies the old factory bell, which awoke him to his boyhood drudgery-Lant, who retired at the close of ten years' service, and sent him, lately, by the corporation of the place, at his own suggestion, as a souvenir he would have by him until other peals call him hence. Robert Collyer is one among the few self-made men who gathers up his early days and struggles without a suspicion of priggishness or self-songratulation. With him it is rather a canticle of

#### PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL TOPICS OF THE

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The World's Medical Congress, which meets this year in Copenhagen, has never assembled in America. Its conventions have heretofore been irregular, but it is now proposed to have them au-nually, and to hold that of 1885 in Philadelphia. It is claimed that Philadelphia is entitled to this honer in view of its high standing in medical education.

A strong effort is being made here to introduce a newfangled dress surt, of various subdued colors, and the cut of the coat differing considerably from the present "swallow-tail." The coat tails are lined with white satin and an enormous white satin cravat goes with the costume. At this writing it has got no further than the windows of a Chestnut-st, tailor-shop.

Thus far to the Indian school at the Lincoln Institute only girls have been admitted, but arrangements will probably be made for the education of boys also.

A lady who was the first child born in Vineland, N. J., died in Philadelphia this week, age seventy.

The amusement event next week is the production of Excelsior," at the Walnut Street Theatre. Electric lights have been placed on Broad-st, from Arch

The American Anti-Viviscotion Society has held its first annual meeting. Among those interested are Messrs.
Wayne MacYeagh, J. B. Lippincott, and ex-Mayor Daniel
M. Fox. Thomas G. Morton, M. D., is president.

In the long ago the students in the two chief divisions of the University of Pennsylvania were especially frisky youths. Among the cherished traditions of the Walmut Street Theatre are the glorious "rumpases" which were wont to occur when the young gentlemen would visit the gallery and debate certain questions with the frequenters of that place. But the war came, and few Northern educational institutions were more affected by its outbreak than the University of Pennsylvania. Both in its belies lettres and medical departments it had drawn largely from the South, and at the first nummurs of secession all the men from Dixle withdrew. Then the University was standing upon a part of the ground now occupied by the new Post Office. For a while it seemed to languish, but new life was put into it in every respect when it moved to its present home in West Philadelphia. It took again its former stand among the colleges. In athletics if grew skillful and defant, and gradually again the students in their frolics began to make local items for the humary newspaper reporters. The third tier of the theatre had disappeared and in the play house the University boys measumed gracefully new rôles. They went in dress suits and ogled the pretty girls upon the stage instead of punching heads in the gradelphia gave grand opportunity for the game of "Town and Gown," and it was not wholly resisted. The University boys were eften heard of and they have been again this week. The "bowl fight" on Thursday ended in a general fracas, causing the police to appear. Even in the opinion of the most liberally inclined the young men are going much too far. In the long ago the students in the two chief divisions

Last night the Journalists' Club gave a reception to Mr. G. W. Cable, the eards reading, "Between ten and twelve. Quite informal."

### SPOKES FROM THE HUB.

Boston, Feb. 2.-The newly elected editors of The Harrard Advocate from the class of '86 are F. W. Atherton, of Boston, N. S. Barnes, of San Francisco, T. P. Sanborn, of Concord, C. M. Thompson, of Monpeller, Vt., and R. B. Belmont, of New-York City, business editor Professor J. G. Wood, the English naturalist, began on Tuesday a course of five lectures at Chickering Hall,

under the suspices of of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. His first lecture was upon ants. Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow Weed Barnes, of Albany, are at

Young's Hotel. Dr. Charles G. Weld's share of the estate of his grandfather, the late Boston millionnaire, William F. Weld, is set down at more than \$13,000,000. Dr. Weld is twenty nine years old, a graduate of the Harvard Medical Schoo

The March Atlantic will contain a paper upon Henry his methods, which must attract wide atte tion. The writer is Mr. Henry A. Clapp, whose as chief of the dramatic department of The Boston Duly Advertiser-a post wherein he closely succeeded Mr H. M. Ticknor-is an open secret. Mr. Clapp is a Harvard nam of the class of '60, bred to the law, and for some years has been assistant clerk of the Supreme Court. He is about forty-five years of age, a handsome man, with a quick, nervous manner, and a bright, incisive talker. He has been giving study for some time to Shakespearian texts and interpretations, and his essay will be more than personal criticism of its main subject.

Miss Alice Jordan, daughter of Mr. Eben D. Jordan, cave an elaborate luncheon party at her father's Beacon d. residence on Wednesday, in honor of her sister in-law Mrs. Eben D. Jordan, jr., who was Miss Mary Sheppard, of Philadelphia, and came to Boston a bride a few months ago. There were forty-five ladies present.

Mr. Edwin B. Haskell, Editor of The Herald, gave a handsome birthday dinner-party at his home in Auburntale this week, to twelve of his most intinfate friends, A long file of equipages ranging along the east side of Premont-st. every Tuesday afternoon bears testimony to the character of the audiences which throng the vocal recitals of Mr. and Mrs. Georg Heuschel, who are now giving what will probably be their last series here. Upon Mr. Henschel's withdrawal from the conductorship of the Higginson symphony concerts, he will make his home in London. The present concerts are given in the Mcionaon, an awkward but harmonious room in the basement of the Tremont Temple, and the leading representatives of musicul and sesthetic, as well as of merely fashionable, Boston fairly crowd the hall.

The engagement is announced of the Rev. Frederick Al-en, assistant rector of Trinity Church, to Miss Lewis, of

The engagement is amounced of the Rev. Frederick Allen, assistant rector of Trinity Church, to Miss Lewis, of
Philadelphia.

Mr. John S. Dwight has been elected president of the
Harvard Medical Association for the coming year, and
Mr. Charles C. Perkins vice-president.

Mrs. Langtry has been playing to large and fashlonable
audiences at the Globe all the week.

Some twenty-five years ago Mr. John M. Forbes, of
Milton, purchased the whole island of Naushon at the
entrance of Buzzard's Bay, for the comparatively small
sum of \$25,000. It is now covered with a thick forest of
oak, pine and other wood, and is one of the largest game
preserves in the world. Mr. Forbes's hospitality is
proverbial, and it is his delight to treat his friends to a
real deer hunt in the dense woods.

Dr. Sargent, of the Harvard Gymnasium, is giving a
series of practical talks at the Christian Union Hall, in
town. They are attracting large and fashlonable andiences.

town. They are attracting large and fashionable addiences.

The ten directors of the R acon Company, which is to
publish Mr. Howard M. Ticknor's new Hoston ifterary
weekly, represent ten millions of dollars. The first issue
will appear the middle of the month.

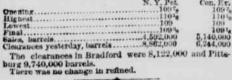
The engagement is announced, from Paris, of Miss Grace
Mosher, of Cambridge, to Mr. Engene Lawrence Vall, the
artist, formerly of New-York, now living in Paris.

The Boston Bar Association is waking up to the importance of a more efficient organization. A committee of five
has lately been appointed to talk over the ways and
means best fitted to accomplish this end. The annual
dinner has been given up for this year, and it is desired by
the members that the money expended formerly for the
purpose shall be held as a nucleus of a fund for disabled
lawyers, or to form permanent headquarters for a lawyers' club, and a new law library, which is sadly needed.

## THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The lowest price touched by United certificates to-day was \$1 09, against \$1 09 % last night. This small decline took place while reports were received of the Grandin No. 19 and the Balltown No. 17 wells, the former opening as a moderate and the latter as a good producer. Only a moderate volume of business was transacted and the fluctuations possessed little signifi-cance. The market closed steady.

The range of prices and the total dealings were as fol-



as a man who knows precisely what he is about to do, and will certainly accomplish it. He is sturdy and robust in build, broad, deep-chested, with fine shapely hands which have lost the cirich of the hanswer; there is a massive, memorable head which would not look misplaced on the shoulders of Scott, or Shakespeare himself; the features are hold, symmetrical, and at sixty without tights of wear or weariness. The eyes are deeply blue,

# HOME INTERESTS.

PRICES IN THE MARKETS.

EGGS FROM COPENHAGEN-FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

-BIRCH LAKE PICKEREL. An interesting item of news in Washington Market last week was the arrival of 1,175 cases of eggs from Copenhagen, which sold at wholesale for 47 cents a dozen. The rise in the price of eggs was fully 10 cents a dozen during the early part of the week. The warm weather for the last two or three days permitted more shipments to come in from the country merchants, however, and they became several cents cheaper. The approach of Lent, when the consumption of eggs becomes something enormous, makes the subject of their price one of special interest to the public. They were retailing yesterday according to their quality from 45 to 60 cents a dozen. The dealers still complain of the number of frozen ones they find in their country

shipments. Next week, according to a down-town fruit dealer, a consignment of fancy strawberries grown in the open air is expected from Florida. Just now strawberries from the hothouses about Boston cost \$10 a quart. Hothouse grapes

are worth \$5 a pound. Wild ducks and wild tarkeys are almost the only birds that are permitted to be sold now. Wild turkeys, when exceptionally large, bring 30 cents a pound. Canvas-back ducks sell for \$1, red-heads \$1 75, black ducks \$1, mallards \$1, teal \$1, broadbills 60 cents, and woodducks 75 cents a pair. Bear steaks are worth 25 cents a pound and rabbits 40 cents, and squirrels 30 cents a pair.

The singular-looking hothouse cucumbers are attractions on the vegetable stands. Any one seeing them for the first time would not be apt to take them for encumbers. They have been known to grow to the length of five feet, are very dark green an color, and are curved like a Turkish scimitar. Short ones, not over a foot in length, are selling in Fulton Market for 15 and 30 cents each. They came from Boston.

New beets from the Bermudas are also displayed and marked 4 cents each, and fresh tomatoes at 50 cents a quart. Bermuda potatoes are here and sell for \$1 a peck. Charleston egg plants cost 25 sell for \$1 a peck. Charleston egg plants cost 20 cents each. This about fills out the list of new vegetables. There are plenty of mushrooms in market at 50 cents and 75 cents a pound. They are grown in damp cellars somewhere over in New-Jersey. The supply of winter vegetables is abundant and of excellent quality at present. Oyster plants cost 13 cents a bunch; table celery, 10 and 15 cents a bunch; chicory, 5 cents a head; cranberries, 20 cents a quart; carrots, 15 cents a half peck, and green okra 50 cents a hundred. Spanish onions are 5 cents a pound, while American red onions bring only 5 cents and white onlons 7 cents a quart. German cabbage seels for 25 cents a head, and Long Island cabbage goes for 25 cents a head, and Long Island cabbage goes for 25 cents a head; and Long Island cabbage goes for 25 cents a peak; sweet potafoes, 70 cents a peak; spinach, 40 cents a half peck; watercresses, 15 cents a puart, and garlie 10 cents a bunch. Herbs cost 2 cents a bunch; leituce 5 and 15 cents a bead; soup celery, 3 cents a bunch; rhubarb, 10 cents a bunch, and turnips, 25 cents a peck.

Clark, Robbins & Co., of Sackett's Harbor, have opened a winter fishery at Birch Lake, 150 miles north of the Canada Pacific Railroad. During the past month they claim to have caught with hook and line 250,000 pickerel which have been distributed through the Middle and Eastern States, many of them coming to this market. It is said that these pickerel are of finer flavor than those caught in Southern waters. They are taken from the water alive and frozen in a few minutes. They say that some of them will ceme to life if placed in a tank of cold water for a few hours to draw the frost out of them gradually.

Southern shad has now become an established feature of the minutes of them come and the cold water for a few hours to draw the frost out of them gradually. cents each. This about fills out the list of new vege-

water for a few hours to draw the frost out of them gradually.

Southern shad has now become an established feature of the fish markets. Yesterday roe shad cost only \$1 each. Mr. Blackford's slabs contain some line specimens of bass that were caught through holes cut in the ice in the North River. They were sold for 15 cents a pound. They weigh from two to twenty pounds. The prices of all varieties of fish are cheaper than a week ago, owing to the break up of the ice in the thaw of last week. Cod and haddock can be had for 8 cents, tomoods and red hercing for 6 cents, flounders and fresh-caught cisco for 10 cents, and live lobsters and bluefish for 12½ cents a pound. Blackfish, weakfish, white perch, fresh mackerel and walleyed pike cost 15 cents a pound, while 18 cents a pound is paid for pan-bass, dressed cels and red snappers. Chicken halibut is worth 25 cents, Spanish mackerel 35 cents, fresh-caught salmon trout and small green pickerel 16 cents, salmon and pounpano 50 cents, and smelts, sheenshead. Southern terrapin \$30 a dozen, and Southern terrapin \$18 a dozen. Claims bring \$1 a hundred, ovsters 75 cents and \$1 a hundred, scallops \$2 50 a gallon, and crayfish \$4 a hundred, scallops \$2 50 a gallon, and erayfish \$4 a hundred, scallops \$2 50 a hundred.

Tomato Soup.

MENU. Tomato Sonp.
Filets de Sole (Flounders).
Braised Beef à la Jardinière. Mashed Petatoes. Stewed.
Corn., Celery.
Canvas-back Ducks. Jelly. Saratoga Potatoes.
Lettnee Mayonnaise.
Royal Cream. Cake.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

Potato Fritzers.—One pict of boiled and mashed potato, half a cupful of hot milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter, three of sugar, two eggs, a little nutneg, one tenspoonful of sait. Add the milk, butter, sugar, and seasoning to the mashed potato, and then add the eggs well beaten. Stir until very smooth and light. Spread about half an inch deep on a buttered dish and set away to cool. When cold cut into squares. Dip in beaten eggand in bread crumbs, and fry brown in boiling fat. Serve immediately.

Veal. Cream Sour.—Boil the remnants of a

Serve immediately.

Veal. Chean Soup.—Boil the remnants of a roast of veal until the meat falls from the bones. Strain and cool. The next day put on to boil, with a slice of onion and one third of a cupful of raw rice. Let it simmer slowly for an hour. Add salt and bepper to taste. Just before serving add one cupful of rich milk, or cream if you have it, heated first in a separate dish. Serve with grated Parmesan cheese.

Parmesan cheese.

Parmenee Cutlets,—Remove the flesh of the wings and breast together, thus obtaining six large cutlets from three birds; then take the strips of flesh under the wings and flatten two or three together to obtain three aore cutlets. Dip them in egg and bread-crumb, and fry in butter a light brown; serve on pieces of toast or fried bread, with good Spanish sauce round them, but not poured over them.

APPLE SOUFFLE PUDDING-Take six or seven fine APPLE SOUFFLE PUDDING—Take six or seven fine juicy apples, one cup sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, nutmer, and a little grated lemon peel. Pare, core and slice the apples, and stew in a covered double sauce-pan, the apples, and stew in a covered double sauce-pan, without a drop of water, until they are tender. Mash to a smooth pulp, and, while hot, stir in the butter and sugar. Let it get quite cold, and whip in first the yolks of the eggs, then the whitesbeaten very stiff—alternately with the breadcrumbs. Flavor, beat quickly three minutes, until all the ingredients are reduced to a creamy batter, and bake in a buttered dish in a moderate oven. It will take about an hour to cook properly. Keep covered until ten minutes before you take it out. This will retain the juices and prevent the formation of a crust on the tep.

tion of a crust on the tep.

QUENELLE FORCEMEAT.—This forecance is made of either fowl, fish, game or veal. Dip some crumbs of bread in either milk or stock, dry in a sance-pan; when cold, stir in a lump, of butter, or the fat from a calf's kidney; season with salt and mixed spice; cut up whatever meat you wish to use into small dice, add to the bread-crumb, pound and stir in an egg at a time, until a thick paste. Shape your quenelles in a spoon, and poach in either stock or salt and water, for about ten minutes; drain, and serve. Use equal quantities of bread-crumb, butter and meat for this forcemeat.

## THE COURTS.

FOUR REFEREES APPOINTED.

Samuel Untermyer, the counsel of John F. Betz, in his suit against William C. Bauer, George W. Moore and Henry Daily, jr., applied to Justice Barrett. in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, for the appointment of a referee in the case. The suit was begun over a year ago. Bauer & Betz, brewers, quarrelled, and Mr. Betz brought suit against his partner and Messra. Moore and Daily for \$90,000, of which he said that he had been defrauded by conspiracy. Mr. Moore was arrested and gave ball. His bondsmen subsequently sur-rendered him. On Friday Mr. Untermyer and George D. Armstrong, the counsel for the defendant, were making arrangements, in the small room adjoining Justice Donohae's court room, for new sureties on Moore's ball bond. Mr. Untermyer was suspicious of the bondsmen proposed, and this fact aroused the wrath of the opposing counsel. A puarrel ensued, and Mr. Untermyer says that he was struck by Mr. Armstrong. He hastened into Justice Donohue's presence and demanded the protection of the Court. The Justice informed the lawyer that he would have to go to Justice Barrett, before whom the case had been brought. Yesterday Mr. Untermyer made his application for a referee, stating that he could not with safety go on with the selection of sureties unless a referee were

appointed, who could preserve order and punish for contempt. Ex-Surrogate Calvin was selected as referee.
Creighton Webb was selected by Judge Ingraham, in the Superior Court, as referee to take proof on the advisability of moetzacing the real estate of John Gill, a lumite, for the purpose of paying debts upon the estate. The appointment was made upon the application of the committee of the estate and of Mr. Gill's next of kin.

Judge J. F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, appointed Charles W. Dayton referee to determine the amount of alimony to be allowed to Bridget Murphy in her suit for separation from her busband, Daniel Murphy. The decree of divorce was granted on November 23 last.
Thomas F. Grady was appointed referee by Judge Ingraham in the Superior Court, to hear the testimony in the suit of Adelaide Quixano against Francis Quixano for an absolute divorce.

THE GENERAL TERM ON POLICEMEN'S The General Term of the Supreme Cour refused to grant mandamuses to compel the Police missioners to pay policemen full salaries, including deducted for absence on account of sickness. The Policeman Preston was made a test case, and Ar

H. Pardy carried it to the General Term in behalf Commissioners. Nelson J. Waterbury appeared for ton, Justices Davis and Brady concur in the o

while Justice Daniels dissents. In the decision General Ferm, it raffirmed by the Court of Appeasave to the Police Pension Fund about \$300,000 in in the proceedings.

James Masterson, a former member of the Fire I ment, attached to engine No. 31, has been reinsta order of the General Term. He was dismissed for service in May, 1879, for alleged neglect of duty.

MR. DUFF TO SEE HIS BROKER'S BOO The General Term of the Supreme yesterday affirmed the decision of Justice Lawre and other stock-brokers, ordering the defendants t an inspection of their books and papers in rela transactions in stock between the parties to t Justice Daniels, who writes the opinion, holds the relations of the defendants to the plaintiff were the relations of the defendants to the planning were to an agency, which made it the defendant's duty to accounts of their dealings with the plaintiff. When ac are so kept they are not exclusively these of the themselves, but the principal is so directly interess them as to entitle him, whenever an occasion are the right to appeal to and consult the books and of the agent for his information, and for settling differences and misundertandings which may arise.

#### THE TRANSFER OF PRISONER.

WORK OF MR. ROOSEVELT'S COMMIT

AUDITING THE SHERIFF'S BILLS-MR. PORT THE STAND-MR. KEENAN'S ELECTION BILL

Mr. Roosevelt's committee, which is in gatine the municipal departments, held another sess terday in the Metropolitan Hotel. The first witness ined was William J. Lyon, auditor of accounts in th of the Controller. Mr. Miller showed him three verendered by the Sheriff with his last quarter After questioning him as to the method of examin Mr. Miller asked:

Mr. Miller asked:

What papers as youchers, other than those before you, accompanied the quarterly bill you audited, bearing upon the right to charge for the transfer of prisoners from the city prisons to the Tombs ! A.—These were the only papers presented in that connection. There were detailed vouchers in the case of transfers to Blackwell's Island and the House of Refuge.

Q—In this bill there is also a charge for transferring prisoners from the Tombs to the General Sescions and Oyer and Terminer. As to that item, were there any other youchers! A.—There are no other than these. I ascertained from the laws and a resolution of the Hoard of Aldermen that the Sherif could charge for the transportation of prisoners from the city prisons to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and to the House of Refuge and Blackwell's Island.

Q—Now, if there had been any charge in any of these bills for conveying prisoners from police courts to any of the institutions on the Island, what would you have done! A.—I should have refused to andit them, of course.

course.

O.—Was there any voucher of any description which either directly or indirectly could be regarded as intimating to you that there was an intention to charge for the conveyance of prisoners except to the Penitentiary and Blackwell's Island and to the House of Refuge and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions's A.—No, sir. President Henry H.Porter, of the Board of Charities and

Correction, was next examined. He stated that the

Board had charge of the city prisons, namely, the Tombs, Essex Market, Jefferson Market, Fifty-seventh Street and a little prison the other side of the bridge, Bellevue Hospital, and the institutions on Ward's, Randali's, Blackwell's and Hart's Islands.

well's and Hart's Islands.

Q.—Do you know anything as to how prisoners who are tried and convicted in the police courts are transferred to their places of destination! A.—We transfer them in our vans from the various prisons to the dock at the foot of Twenty-sixth-st., or from one prison to another. The expense comes out of our appropriations and our department has exclusive charge of these vans.

Q.—The Sheriff has nothing to do with them † A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever here of

sir. Q.—Did you ever hear of any agreement between your department and the Sheriff by which he permitted you to carry these prisoners! A.—No, sir, I am not cognizant of anything of the kind.

Warden Flow was recalled and said:

Warden Finn was recalled and said:

Every afternoon I take a census of the City Prison. If I find I have a greater number of prisoners than cells I select some to be transferred. I have 221 cells in the Tombs, All selections for transfer are made from new commitments on the same day. Prisoners who have been placed in cells are not transferred. Those sent out are delivered to a Deputy Sheriff, who signs a receipt, and the commitments are sent with the prisoners. When there are empty cells in the Tombs prisoners are brought back from the Ludlow Street Jul. I have a list of all those transferred, since the passage of the act in 1883, to the fail. The average coat per day of feeding prisoners at the Tombs is 37% cents. There is no difficulty in obtaining the exact number of prisoners fed in any one of the city prisons. The ber of prisoners fed in any one of the city prisons. The name of each prisoner is recorded.

H. Roden, clerk to Warden Finn, was also recalled, and briefly examined respecting the records of the prison, and the system for delivery of prisoners to Deputy Sheriffs. Mr. Cockran, the Sheriff's counsel, remarked that there

were many things in the bills rendered by the Sheriff which required careful examination as well as intelligent explanation. Under Sheriff Stevens, he said, was per feetly willing to appear, and it was nuderstood that if

able he would be heard on Monday. Sergeant-at-Arms Wheeler stated to the committee his inability to find ex-County Clerk Batler. He said he had called at his house in the course of the week and was told that Mr. Butler would surely return that evening. He left the subperna and on Friday evening went again to the house, where he was told that Mr. Butler had not yet returned and it was not known when he would be home. County Clerk Keenan arrived just after the committee County Clerk Keenan arrived just after the committee had voted a recess. They immediately reassembled, however, and he was asked whether be had contributed to any political organizations prior to his election. He replied with franknas that he had sent a check for \$7,500 to John J. Gorman, treasurer of the Tammany organiza ization; that he had also given money in various amounts at different times, but had preserved no memoranda by which he would be enabled to specify the sums paid or the persons receiving them. Being pressed to state whether he thought he had disbursed as much as \$30,000, he replied that he was positive that the sum would aggregate less. He had given no money to a Republican leader. He was asked, aso, whether he had looked up the law under which apparently belonged to the city. He replied that he was of the disbursed to the city. He replied that he had not done so, but at some future time would make a statement on the subject.

The committee adjourned to Monday at 10 a. m.

## WERTHEIMER SECURES BAIL.

Jacob A. Wertheimer, the Sheriff's clerk, who was arrested on Friday charged with dishonest practices in connection with the alleged false vouchers presented for payment to the Controller for the transfer of prisoners from the City Prison to the Court of General Sessions was placed at the bar of the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Efforts made by his friends to secure his release on ball during the preceding night visits being made to the Jusduring the preceding night visits being made to the Justice's house for that purpose, were unavailing, and the accused early passed the night in the prison. At his arraignment ex-Senator Thomas F. Grady appeared in his behalf, while Mr. Miller, counsel of the Assembly Investigating Committee, and District-Atterney Olney were in attendance for the prosecution. Mr. Grady stated that he was unprepared to proceed with the examination, and at his request the case was set down for a hearing on February 12, when it will be held in the Yorkville Police Court. Peter McGinness, a liquor dealer at Twenty-eighth-st, and Third-ave., who lives at No. 1,564 Fourth-ave., qualified as bondsman in the sum of \$10,000, and Werthelmer was released.

## THE "BEGGAR STUDENT" FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2 .- The "Beggar Student 1 ajunction case was concluded this afternoon b for Judge Fisher in the Circuit Court. Mr. Hall for Mr. Ford contended that, baving made an independent orchestration from the published plane score, he had, under the decision of the United States District Court of this district in the "Iolanthe" case, the right to produce it in connection with the published soogs of the opera and the libretto of the defendants; that the defendants had acted in good faith in using the libretto purchased by them from Mr. Kreisig in the belief that it was an authorized publication, and as soon as McCaull's proofs authorized, the defendants abandoned it and were now using and advertising that their libratto was composed by Charles E. Ford.

Judge Dittenhoefer in reply argued that the defendants had not only no right to use the Kreisig librerto, because it was unauthorized, but no simulation or colorable imitation thereof, and, comparing in open court the Kresig translation with the one now claimed to have been made by Charles E. Ford, he stated that it was evident that the only alteration consisted in substituting here and there for the words to the original other words of like import. He further contended that while Mr. Ford might use in a concert roon or otherwise his independent or chestration, he could not produce it in connection with the unpublished libratio or with a libratio made by himself, and call it the opera of "The Beggar Statelent," for that would deceive the public and injure the plaintiff. It was so decided by Chancellor Tully in Illinois in "The Marry War" case, and is quoted without disapproval. "The Islanthe" case is distinguishable from this case and the "Merry War" case, for the reason that the libratio of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera was published and dedicated to the public. Judge Pisher reserved his decision. it was unauthorized, but no simulation or colorable imi-

#### THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. FEBRUARY 2, 1884.

> THE GENERAL LIST. Actual Sales.

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#### GOVERNMENTS.

Sales for the day ...

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CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by John H. Davis & Co., 17 Wall-et.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2-P. M.

To-day's stock market gave the "bears" little time for hesitation. The opening transactions were of a character that developed both the determination and the ability to reach a higher range of values. Therefore there was a general scramble to close up "short" contracts, which in the early deal- packers began the season determined to force the price ings materially aided the sharp and rapid advances in prices that were made. Yet although the closing figures were not up to the best of the day, the market developed great strength all the way out. The transactions amounted to 694,810 shares; but a few stocks furnished a large proportion of the total business. Union Pacific, contributed 124,210 shares; it sold up to 82 and closed at 813s, against 7934 yesterday. St. Paul with sales of 92,000 shares was second in point of activity, and after 92 ended at 917s against 903s yesterday. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, with sales of 68,600 shares, was a good third, and, after 1237s, at its closing price of 1231s, it still showed an advance of 14 per cent; and Western Union with sales of 52,175 shares, after selling up to 777s, at 77 at the close, was 1 per cent higher than yesterday. Thus it is seen that the four stocks named furmshed about one-half of the day's total business. But the remainder of the market generally was not far behind those stocks in the advances that were made and held. Lake Shore, at 10034, after 101½ is 1¼ higher than yesterday; Chicago and Northwestern, after 1204, at 120 is 1 per cent higher; Missouri Pacific, after 925s, at 92¼ is 1¼ per cent higher; Erie, after 2734, at 273s is 1 per cent higher; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, after 225s, at 213¼ is 1¼ per cent higher; Reading, at 6534, is 1½ per cent higher; Wabash, after 183e, at 18 was up 1¼, and the preferred stock, after 3042, at 295s was up 2½ per cent. The Northern Pacifics and the allied properties were comparatively qulet and were fu-Union with sales of 52,175 shares, after selling up properties were comparatively quiet and were lu-

elined to weakness rather than strength. The gen, eral market closed steady.

Government bonds were moderately active and firm at unchanged quotations as follows:

Among State bonds Tennessee 6s were strong and advanced 4 to 384; the compromise bonds sold at 44,and North Carolina 4sat 8314@83. Of city bank stocks American Exchange sold at 136. The dealings in railroad bonds covered about the

usual variety of issues and prices generally were

harder. The feature of the market, however, was the West Shore and Buffalo 5s, which, after opening strong at 5314, declined to 511s, and closed hardly steady at 51%; the sales amounted to \$2,300,000. The special cause for the weakness was the beginning of a suit against the company and the North River Construction Company and the directors of the two companies to restrain them from taking any further action in the contemplated settlement of the accounts between them. That was regarded as a further complication, although the whole drift of the complaint is that the North River Construction Company already has been overpaid for the work performed, and is indebted to the West Shore Company, and that the delivery to Construction Company of \$10,000,000 of the West Shore income bonds was a fraud upon the rights of the stockholders of the West Shore Company. Eric second consols rose from 924 to 937 924. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s were up 58 to 6818. Chesapeake and Ohio currency 68 rose from 4858 to 5012. Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 6s were up from 80% to 814 @81, and the 5s were steady at 66. Metropolitan Elevated firsts were 12 higher at 10512. Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consol 5s rose  $1_2$  to  $721_2$ , and Central and Hudson debenture 5s sold at  $1041_2$ @ consol 5s 105. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts were up 3s at 102. Mutual Union sinking funds were up s at 7934. Lake Eric and Western firsts sold at 9312. Northwestern debenture 5s were 14 higher at 94 k and Chicago Burlington and Quincy debenture

6834. Texas and Pacific incomes rose from 4314 to 4526412, and the firsts Rio Grande division advanced from 72 to 732723. Northern Pacific firsts were hardly steady at 9978, but Oregon Railway and Navigation firsts were firm at 104342 105. The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$139,920,983; balances, \$8,705,311. For the week: Exchanges, \$771,838,-126; balance, \$36,767,910.

5s were firm at 94. Omaha Consols advanced 12 to

110. Wabash general 6s rose 2 per cent to 8512.

Denver and Rio Grande consols were 112 bigher at

8512, but the firsts Western extension were 14 off at

126; balance, \$36,767,910.

The customs receipts reported at Washington to-day were \$507,890, and the internal revenue receipts \$387,915. The United States Treasury received \$638,000 National bank notes for redemption, and the receipts for the week were as follows:

1884, \$1.895,000 853,000 199,000 1,234,009 390,000 132,000 916,000 83,981,000 ....\$2,428,000

The United States Treasury now holds \$343,475,550 United States bonds to secure National bank urenlation; bonds deposited for circulation during the week, \$645,600; bonds withdrawn during the week, \$1,405,090. National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, \$348,663,059; gold notes, \$718,734.

notes, \$718,734.

The weekly statement of bank averages reflects the continued accumulation at this centre. The increase in cash shown by the statement is \$1,113,900, which brings the amount of specie and legal-tenders up to \$108,066,200; but the amount actually he d at the close of business yesterday probably was near to \$110,000,000. By reason of an increase of \$4,855,200 in loans the deposits were increased to an amount that required an increase in cash of \$180,400 greater than what there was, so that the surplus reserve is left at \$19,298,375 against \$19,478,775 a week ago.

The following are the comparative totals of the statements of January 26 and February 2:

Jan. 26. Feb. 2. Differences

The following shows the relation between the otal reserve and the total deposit liabilities:

Total reserve \$106,952,300 \$103,066,200 Inc. \$1,113,900

against deposits 87,473,525 88,767,825 Inc. 1,294,300 Surplus...... \$19,478,775 \$10,208,375 Dec. \$180 400 

coin balance, \$118,447,646.

Money was extremily easy and business on call generally was dall at 1½ per cent.

In London British consols were unchanged at 1017-16 for money and were 1-16 higher at 101½ for account. United States 4 per cents were steady at 263s, and the 4½ were 1-16 lower at 1169-16, therican railways in response to yesterday's adences in the home markets were higher; the hances were sympathetic with our own. At Paris French 3 per cents rose to 77,65 and, sight exhange was higher at 25.17 francs to the 2.

Imports of merchandise in New York.

Imports of merchandise in New-York: For the week: 1882 1893.

Try goods \$3.013,330 \$2,300,269 eaeral merchandless 5,825,062 5,983,612 1884 #1,398,864 6,842,936 \$9,741,790 82,872,715 Total since Jan 1 .. \$46,000,581 \$43,050,118 Exports of specie from New-York: For the week \$1,750,840 \$176,000 Previously reported 1,065,080 1,276,815 Total since Jan 1 ... \$4,816,520 \$1,452,815 \$1,774,078 Imports of specie at New-York: For the week \$59,807 Previously reported 352,235

Total since Jan. 1... \$112,182 \$502.619 €350,528 AN EXCITED PROVISIONS MARKET.

RISE OF PORK IN CHICAGO-EUROPEAN SPECULA-TORS CAUGHT IN LARD.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.) CHICAGO, Feb. 2.-May pork rose to-day to about \$17. It closed to-night on the ours strong, a \$17 021g bid, although the closing at ten o'clockwas at few cents lower. While there have been speculative reasons mingled in with the o h -s, this advance in pork from the neighborhood of \$11 00 to \$17 00, is due mainly to the amazing shortage in the hog crop. The season began with the packers prepared on a gigantic scale to slaughter and cure more hogs than ever before. Half the houses here had added better killing or storage capa city during the summer. The men employed by the great concerns to estimate the hog crop said that the country was swarming with great black porkers. So far the slaughtering is between 300,000 and 400,000 short of last year's, and last year the crop was a short one. This week there were only 123,000 hogs received, 10,000 less than were received in the corresponding week one year ago. The of live hogs down to 4 cents. They are now paying in the neighborhood of 6 cents a pound for live hogs to pack.

The situation about the provision pits to-night is this: These who were sellers of pork and who put the limit of their loss at \$17, have covered; those who were long and limited their ambition for profit at this figure, have covered too. The bulls have to-day advanced their figures away beyond anything they have talked heretofore. It is now to be, they prophesy, \$19 a \$20 for pork in May. The bears have dragged themselves out of sight.

It is figured that English and French traders are short 200,000 tierces of lard in this market. The price of this product took a jump to-day. It closed at 9.57% for May. May wheat was at one time to-day going at 90 cents. At least one sale was made at this figure. buying of it, and during to the early half of the day there was a steady advance, notwithstanding the cables were quoted "dull and lower." The chief buying was by